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ETHIOPIA

VISIT OF KENYAN FOREIGN MINISTER WAIYAKI ENDS

Waiyaki, PMAC's Berhanu Talk

LD031514Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Maj Berhanu Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee in Charge of Foreign Affairs, received Dr Munyua Waiyaki, Kenya's foreign minister, at the Grand Palace this morning and discussed with him the long-standing friendly relations between the two sister nations, particularly in the light of the present situation in East Africa.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Maj Berhanu Baye thanked Kenya for its material and diplomatic support while Ethiopia was opposing the invasion by the armed forces of the Mogadiscio reactionary ruling class. He said the peoples of the two sister nations had long supported each other in times of both trouble and peace. Comrade Major Berhanu went on to say that from the moment of its independence, Somalia had openly declared its reactionary aim to annex parts of Ethiopia and Kenya and the whole of the Republic of Djibouti. He explained the need to guard against their common enemy and said that the threat posed by this enemy had brought Ethiopia and Kenya closer.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] member in charge of foreign affairs continued: Revolutionary Ethiopia's victory over the invading Somali forces is important not only for Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, but also for the task of upholding the principles of the OAU and UN charters, for if Somalia had not been restrained here, violence would have erupted throughout Africa. He went on to say: In spite of the fact that Somalia's invading forces massacred oppressed Ethiopians and destroyed their property, revolutionary Ethiopia, for the sake of peace and respect for the principles enshrined if the OAU and UN charters, stopped its forces from crossing its frontier with Somalia.

Comrade Major Berhanu warned the reactionary ruling class of Somalia, stressing that the Mogadiscio government had repeatedly declared its continued support for the Western Somali Liberation Front, a fictitious movement of its own manufacture which is trying to obstruct the peaceful steps being taken by revolutionary Ethiopia toward resettling and rehabilitating those displaced by the invasion and implementing development projects. He said: Ethiopia has been patient so far but from now it will not refrain from taking appropriate measures against those causing damage within its territory and those giving support to such elements. The PMAC member in charge of foreign affairs explained that, if Ethiopia took such correct and proper steps, the world community would be unable to blame her. He said: The reason there has been no peace in the area for the past 17 years is Somalia's expansionist policy and, if peace is to be restored in Africa, then Somalia must openly declare to the world community, the UN and the OAU that it has abandoned its reactionary expansionist policy.

Expressing gratitude for the warm welcome he and his delegation had received, Dr Waiyaki said that his delegation had come to Ethiopia to express the fraternal appreciation of the Kenyan people and government for the victories won by Ethiopia over the invading Somali forces. Dr Waiyaki reaffirmed that the people and Government of Kenya continued to support Ethiopia, adding that the aim of his visit was to discuss what joint action must be taken by the two countries to prevent a similar war of invasion.

The Kenyan foreign minister said he was now an eyewitness to the damage caused by Somalia in invading Ethiopia.

The Kenyan foreign minister noted that during its tour of towns and localities in the Hararge administrative region, which had been invaded, the Kenyan delegation led by him had inspected hospitals, schools, bridges, wells, agricultural and resettlement centers, residences, banks and development projects of great importance to the people and essential for their social and economic progress. All of these had been damaged by the invaders. He added that he was very sad to see the damage caused. Dr Waiyaki went on to say: Had we not inspected the damage by visiting the invaded region we could not have believed that an African nation could commit such savage acts against the people of a neighboring African nation. He added that in particular the damage inflicted on the Gode resettlement center is beyond description by the human tongue.

Referring to the quantities and kinds of weapons the Ethiopian armed forces had captured from the invading Somali, Dr Waiyaki said the [words indistinct] been greatly shocked to see such a country, which had been considered a fraternal neighbor, amassing such quantities of destructive weapons.

Dr Waiyaki said he was surprised that so much pressure was being brought to bear upon Ethiopia from every corner not to attack Somali territory. He went on to say: According to African custom, when a bandit breaks into a peaceful person's home, destroys his property and kills his family, the injured party must take revenge on his enemy; the pressure out on Ethiopia not to take revenge is unheard of in African tradition and is completely unacceptable. Concluding his speech, he said that the patience of Ethiopia, which is capable of hitting back at her enemy, amazed him.

Present at the ceremony were Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's foreign minister; Mr Njenga, deputy permanent secretary in the office of the president of Kenya; Mr (Kapina), assistant foreign minister [as heard]; Mr Gitonga, deputy minister [as heard] of defence; Mr Nganatha, Kenyan ambassador to Ethiopia and Ato Mengiste Desta, Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya.

Communique Issued

LD041332Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] We now present a joint communique issued by Ethiopia and Kenya:

A Kenyan delegation led by Dr Munyua Waiyaki, minister for foreign affairs, paid a visit to Ethiopia from 29 March to 2 April. During the visit the Kenyan delegation held talks with Ethiopian officials led by Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs. The talks between the two countries were based on their common interests and on the long-standing fraternal relations binding Kenya and Ethiopia. The views of the two sides on all points discussed were identical.

The Kenyan foreign minister expressed his admiration for the victories of the Ethiopian people and government over the attempts by the arrogant invading Somali ruling class to snatch away the independence, integrity and sovereignty of their motherland and for their decisive victories over the expansionist forces which want to create instability and war in the Horn of Africa.

The victories scored by Ethiopia over the forces of the Mogadiscio ruling classes have foiled their expansionist ambition to create a Greater Somalia through the annexation of parts of Ethiopia and Kenya and of Djibouti.

The Kenyan foreign minister observed that the victories scored by Ethiopia are victories for peace and for the principles of the UN and OAU charters and affirmed the support of the Kenyan Government and people for the struggle of the Ethiopian people and government to consolidate national unity, independence and existence.

The Ethiopian foreign minister thanked the government and people of Kenya for the support they have extended to Ethiopia by opposing and condemning Somalia's open war of invasion against Ethiopia. The foreign minister said that Kenya is one of the countries which oppose the Somali invasion and expressed the Ethiopian people's admiration for Kenya's correct stand.

The two sides examined the situation in the Horn of Africa before and after the Somali invasion and after the Somali defeat. They also discussed international developments in this regard and examined ways to find a lasting solution in the area.

The two sides have agreed on the following points as the minimum basis for restoring peace in the Horn of Africa:

1. Somalia must unequivocally renounce its claims to the territories in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. It must publicly announce that it has relinquished all emblems it uses in pursuit of its claim to these territories.

2. Somalia must publicly declare that it accepts the OAU and UN principles and decisions that define interstate relations and the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

3. Somalia must publicly declare that it respects international agreements at all times and that it will not use force to avoid international conflicts.

4. Somalia must promise promptly to pay adequate compensation for damage caused in Ethiopia during the war.

The two sides agreed that as long as Somalia does not accept these obligations it is merely indicating its intention to continue its aggression in the Horn of Africa.

The continuation of Somalia's expansionist ambitions and the existence of the emblems which symbolize its territorial claims to Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti are considered acts of aggression against these countries. The two sides view with hostility the indirect or direct supply of arms to Somalia.

The two sides believe that the relations between the two countries so far have been satisfactory and that they are determined to widen and strengthen these relations and unity in all fields, especially in transport and communications, trade and development.

The two sides condemn all those who encourage secessionists, those who attempt to create differences between races and religious groups and who push sister African countries and peoples into war.

They ask all member-states of the OAU, United Nations and the movement of nonalined nations to respect the principles of respect for territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

After their talks on African affairs, the two sides rejected the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe and agreed to step up their material and diplomatic support to the Patriotic Front.

The two sides expressed their support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They believe that the forthcoming special UN session on the Namibia question will be a great contribution toward that country's attainment of independence and agreed to cooperate at the meeting.

Both sides reaffirmed their pledge to eradicate colonialism and apartheid from Africa and urged the world community to break off trade relations with South Africa. They also called on the oil-producing countries to bring pressure to bear on the South African Government.

Both sides expressed their concern over the arms race and pointed out the need for all peace-loving countries to make efforts to insure that the UN General Assembly deliberations on arms limitation result in a proper solution to the problem.

Both sides expressed their commitment to nonalinement and agreed to cooperate in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and to coordinate their stand at the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of nonalined nations.

The Kenyan foreign minister and his delegation visited the Hararge Region and inspected the modern weapons abandoned by the defeated Somali forces. During the visit, government officials and local inhabitants briefed the delegation on the antipeople injustices committed by the invading Somali forces against old people, women and children, the delegation also inspected the damage inflicted by the invading forces on agricultural projects, bridges, airports and cities.

Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], received and held talks with the visiting Kenyan delegation.

The Kenyan foreign minister handed to Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie a message from President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya for Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC.

The two sides agreed that the 28th session of the Kenyan-Ethiopian ministerial council be held in Kenya.

The Kenyan foreign minister thanked the Government of socialist Ethiopia for the fraternal hospitality accorded to his delegation and himself in Ethiopia and invited the Ethiopian foreign minister to visit Kenya.

The Ethiopian foreign minister accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS PLANNED NATO NAVAL EXERCIZE

LD041215Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance yesterday described as an illegal act designed to intimidate revolutionary Ethiopia the military exercize carried out by three superpowers who are members of NATO in the Red Sea area bordering Ethiopia's shores.

The spokesman was commenting on a TASS (?statement) which quoted the British mass media as reporting that 14 British, U.S. and French warships were heading for the Red Sea to take part in a naval maneuver off Ethiopia's shores. The spokesman pointed out that this unprecedented show of force in this part of the world at this particular time is not accidental. The spokesman said that coming as it does right in the wake of socialist Ethiopia's decisive (?trouncing) of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime's invading troops, the decision by the three major powers to stage a naval exercize on so massive a scale is meant only to intimidate Ethiopia and infuse morale into the completely chastised and [word indistinct] ruling class in Somalia.

The Information and National Guidance Ministry spokesman noted that the Western powers have at no point made secret their strong antipathy toward the Ethiopian revolution and the drastic curtailment of imperialistic influences in the country. He said they naturally did not take kindly to the severe punishment meted out on Siad Barre's misguided troops by the gallant Ethiopian vanguard forces in the Ogaden and elsewhere.

He said that his intimidation and provocation is intended to sabotage initiatives taken by well-intentioned forces, including the OAU and friendly socialist countries to restore peace and stability to this part of the world.

He also noted that revolutionary Ethiopia will neither be intimidated by this reported exercise and deliberate provocation nor be frightened by any other form of conspiracy weaved by imperialists and their lackeys in the region. He reiterated Ethiopia's revolutionary resolve and determination to pursue a socialist path and once again stressed that the only (?way to) lasting peace and stability in this part of the continent is Somalia's immediate and unconditional renunciation of all territorial claims on its neighbors.

ETHIOPIA CALLS ON UK TO STOP INTERFERING

LD042039Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1913 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] By Tom McMullen, PA diplomatic correspondent--Ethiopia is concerned about interference in its internal affairs by "individual British parliamentarians and others," a spokesman at the Ethiopian Embassy in London said today. It is also concerned about "adverse reports in the British press and her territorial integrity," embassy spokesman Mr Tesfaye Demeke, added.

He was speaking after ambassador, Mr Ato Ayalen Wolde Giorgis, had called on Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen.

Mr Demeni said "these were the sort of points" that the ambassador wanted to raise with Dr Owen.

Among British parliamentarians who interfered in Ethiopia's affairs, he named the rightwing Tory MP's Mr Julian Amery, and Mr Winston Churchill.

The Foreign Office today discounted reports that Britain is considering a break in relations with Ethiopia.

But Dr Owen, in a written Commons reply, said he repeated to the ambassador his "serious concern" about human rights in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Government was made "fully aware" of the strength of concern in Britain about this subject," Dr Owen said.

The British ambassador in Ethiopia, Mr Derek Day, is now having consultations in London about the state of relations between Britain and Ethiopia.

Mr Day has already sent reports to London on the 'red terror' allegations from Ethiopia.

This followed instructions from Dr Owen after MP's pressed him in the Commons on the [illegible] of allegations that Ethiopian troops had tortured and murdered men, women and children.

The Foreign Office today said Mr Day's consultations were "generally routine." Britain was not considering breaking off diplomatic relations with Ethiopia.

COMMANDER DETAILS DAMAGE CAUSED BY SOMALI INVASION

LD042032Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Lt Col Haile Mano, Bale Region military commander, has disclosed that the Somali forces caused over 10 million birr worth of damage in three small towns alone when five brigades invaded the region. In (Bare), (Kere) and Imi towns and their environs, Somali forces destroyed a great deal of property and killed over a thousand wild animals. They destroyed three wells, broke water pipes and destroyed water pumps. In (Kere) town, they destroyed homes and government buildings and the electric generator.

Besides committing similar acts in Imi, they destroyed a number of (?bulldozers), tractors and other vehicles in a place about 80 kilometers from the town. They burned a gasoline tanker and a jeep that belonged to the highway authority.

Lt Col Atnafu Wolde Marian, divisional commander in charge of Imi subdistrict, disclosed that the Imi town and its environs was liberated on 17 March and that people who had fled during the war are returning to their homes.

The fleeing Somali soldiers abandoned 445 cases of artillery shells; 155 cases of 82-mm artillery shells; 65 cases of rocket propelled grenades; 45 cases of antitank mines; 25 cases of rocket launchers; nine cases of light antivehicle mines and five cases of heavy antitank mines. The divisional commander also disclosed that over 100 antipersonnel and antivehicle mines have so far been dug out.

Lt Col Mamo Haile disclosed that the enemy plans indicate that after going through (Kere), Imi, (Melka) to (Imetsin), (Chacha) and (Ine) they had intended to go through (Sheikh Hussein) toward (Attela). While the enemy was on the offensive on this front, the Ethiopian regular, militia, veterans and youth forces engaged the enemy at (Woda) on 21 November and, in a 6-day battle, the enemy was heavily defeated, which meant that he had to remain confined in his fortress for the next months. In the counteroffensive against the enemy who had infiltrated over 400 km, battles were fought for 12 to 23 March, after which the Ethiopian flag was raised again in Imi, (Kere) and (Bare). In the course of these battles, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

EPLF SPOKESMAN SAYS CUBAN TROOPS STATIONED IN ERITREA

AU050905Y Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 5 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Paris, April 5 (ANSA)--The permanent representative of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] in France, (Nafi Kurdi), has told ANSA here that Cuban troops are openly stationed in Eritrea and flanking Ethiopian forces. Up to now only a small group of Cuban specialists were present in Asmara, while the Soviet Air Force and navy defended the naval base of Massawa from guerrilla attacks.

Now the situation is changing with the arrival of massive Cuban reinforcements of men and material. The specific intent appears to be to break the seige around the capital and to launch a counterattack towards Keren.

(Kurdi), stressing that the Cubans now have 17,000 officers and soldiers in Ethiopia did not hide his pessimism about an imminent evacuation of the Soviet and Cuban troops in the African Horn, despite the Somali Army's retreat from the Ogaden territory.

SOMALIA

WESTERN SOMALI LEADER VOWS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

LD042021Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] We have strongly vowed that the Abyssinians will not live at peace in our land (?until we liberate the last inch of it), and at the same time we shall continue to struggle for our freedom. This is what Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hasan, secretary general of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF], today told reporters representing the Ministry of Information and National Guidance. He said that the Abyssinians and those helping them will live to regret the brutalities to which they are subjecting the people in Western Somalia today [words indistinct].

The WSLF secretary general went on to say that the liberation fronts had defeated and liberated their country from Abyssinian colonialism. However, as is their custom, said Challe Abdullahi, the Abyssinians called in foreign forces when it became clear to them that they (?could never stand up to) the liberation forces who were fighting for their inalienable rights.

(?The Abyssinians thought) that Soviet and Cuban forces would crush the legitimate struggle for freedom. But the gallant liberation forces have again launched a very bitter struggle against the unholy allied forces, declared Challe Abdullahi.

Speaking about the recent visit by Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki to towns in Western Somalia, including Gode and Jijiga, Challe Abdullahi described the visit as one which (?tramples on) the dignity of the Western Somali. He declared that it is unjust [words indistinct]. Challe Abdullahi said that he views the visit as [words indistinct] which could damage (?relations) between Western Somalia and Kenya. Kenya has openly shown that it is supporting Abyssinian colonialism in every way, and this is tantamount to committing crimes against the Western Somali people fighting for their rights and independence declared Challe Abdullahi. He called on the Kenyan Government to put an end to its hostility toward the people of Western Somalia and Abo and at the same time to keep out of the issue between the Western Somalia Liberation Front and Abo and Abyssinian colonialism.

GHANA

MILITARY COUNCIL BANS PUBLIC MEETINGS ON REFERENDUM

LD042312Y Accra Domestic Service in English 2245 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Following the official declaration of the result of last Thursday's referendum on union government, the Supreme Military Council has directed that all public meetings on the referendum should be banned with immediate effect. Accordingly, all forms of deliberations of meetings by both the supporters and opponents of the proposals for union government are banned.

An official statement says this decision has been taken as a positive step by the government to insure that no unpleasantnesses occur to mar the serene atmosphere the country needs to restore peace and unity among all Ghanaians. All supporters and opponents of the idea of union government are therefore advised to abide by this directive in the national interest.

GOVERNMENT DENIES MISCONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

LD031240Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 3, GNA--The Ghanaian Government yesterday denied allegations that its conduct in last week's referendum on proposal for a union government was questionable.

It also denied that it had threatened the life of the electoral commissioner, Mr Justice Isaac Abban, who conducted the referendum.

An official statement accused the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice [PMFJ], opponents of the union government idea, of circulating "vicious allegations" in spite of overwhelming support for the government as shown by the results of the referendum.

The statement said following reports that a BBC correspondent was transmitting false reports about the referendum, a team of soldiers was sent to the electoral commission's office to interview the BBC reporter who was there with the electoral commissioner.

It said further that since all efforts by the government to trace Mr Justice Abban had been in vain, it became more anxious to know his whereabouts.

The statement said the government had earlier offered Justice Abban protection on account of the sensitive nature of his duties but he had declined.

"He rather engaged men from [word indistinct], a private security agency, to protect him," the statement added.

In a statement issued on Saturday, the PMFJ, which had campaigned underground against the union government proposal, (?has charged that the government had) arrested and detained the electoral commissioner and some of his staff.

It also accused the government of unfair conduct in the referendum.

Earlier, the government had announced the dismissal of Justice Abban "for deserting his post."

Meanwhile with the results of only two constituencies still to come in, the government has been assured of clear-cut victory in the 140 constituencies. Official results said 1.6 million people voted for union government while 900,000 voted against.

Officials' Disappearance Investigated

LD020317Y Accra Domestic Service in English 2245 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An official statement issued in Accra this afternoon says the government became concerned about the sudden disappearance of the electoral commissioner from his office in the evening of 30th March 1978 while members of the public were eagerly awaiting the result of the referendum. When at daybreak the whereabouts of the commissioner were not known, the government immediately ordered an emergency investigation to be made.

The statement pointed out that from the investigation it was understood that the electoral commissioner had taken shelter at an unknown place because of an alleged threat on his life. The statement says that on account of the (?positive) nature of the referendum, the government had earlier on offered him protection, which he had declined.

Official Comes Out of Hiding

LD031747Y Accra GNA in English 1652 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 3, GNA--Ghana's former electoral commissioner, Mr Justice Isaac Abban, came out of hiding today and called on the Ghanaian leader, General I.K. Achaempong at his castle office.

Justice Abban, who has been in hiding since March 30, was accompanied to the castle by His Grace John Kodwo Amissah, Catholic archbishop of Cape Coast, the Rev. Father Hilary Senoo, secretary-general of the Catholic Secretariat and the Rev. C.K. Awotwe-Pratt of the Methodist Church of Ghana.

Mr Justice Abban told General Acheampong that he went into hiding when armed soldiers called to see him because as a civilian he was not used to seeing armed soldiers at night.

Mr Justice Abban was at the week-end relieved of his post as electoral commissioner and his assistant, Mr A.M. Quaye, appointed in his place.

An official announcement said the Supreme Military Council relieved Mr Justice Abban of his appointment for deserting his post without informing the appointing authority.

Mr Justice Abban, a high court judge, was appointed last July as the electoral commissioner.

The official announcement said, however, that Mr Justice Abban could return to his post as a high court judge.

NIGERIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

NC011325Y Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 1 Apr 78 NC

[Text] Lagos, April 1 (AFP)--Visiting United States President Jimmy Carter said today that the Anglo-American proposals to solve the Rhodesian crisis provided "the best basis for agreement" and that "its principles must be honoured."

The U.S. leader thus implicitly rejected the internal solution reached in Rhodesia between Premier Ian Smith's government and three moderate black leaders excluding the Patriotic Front which heads the guerrilla war there.

Speaking in the national theatre here, the president warned that "the hour is late" both for Rhodeisa and Namibia [South-West Africa] if the world wanted to avoid increased bloodshed.

"The transition to independence of a new Zimbabwe must ensure an opportunity for all parties to compete in the democratic process on an equal footing," President Carter said, stressing again the role which the Organisation of African Unity should play.

The U.S. leader also said he favoured Nigeria's suggestion to see United Nations (U.N.) forces intervene in southern Africa. "They (a U.N. peacekeeping force) could help bring independence and majority rule, in peace, to Namibia and Zimbabwe," he said.

President Carter also came out against foreign military intervention on the continent.

President Carter said it was important that a solution be found to the Namibian problem where the situation had now reached a critical point. He recalled that the United States and other Western members of the United Nations Security Council had just presented new proposals based on the principle of free elections.

"They should be accepted without any further delay," said the president. He added that they represented "the best hope for a fair and equitable peaceful solution."

President Carter said: "In the name of justice we also believe that South African society should and can be transformed progressively and peacefully, with assured respect for the rights of all her people. We have made it clear to South Africa that the nature of our relations will depend on whether there is progress towards full political participation for all her people in every aspect of the social and economic life of the nation and an end of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin. We stand firm on that message." President Carter said he was concerned "that massive foreign troops are already planning for military action in Eritrea (Ethiopia)." He added: "We oppose such intervention. We must not allow great power rivalries to destroy our hopes for an Africa at peace."

Yesterday a high U.S. official said here that Cuban forces based in Ethiopia were now estimated at 16,000 or 17,000 men and that small units had been deployed on the Eritrean front, where liberation movements are fighting the Addis Ababa regime.

The U.S. leader commended the spectacular improvement in Nigerian-U.S. relations since he entered the White House and promised increased U.S. aid to African countries. The President said: "We in America welcome the real progress that is being made in human rights in Africa."

VISIT OF YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY MOJSOV CONTINUES

LD301442Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, March 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, on an official visit to Nigeria, today had talks with Brig. Joseph N. Garba, member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and commissioner for external affairs, and high-ranking officials of the Ministry for External Affairs.

The talks, evolving in a remarkably cordial and friendly atmosphere, focused on problems concerning decolonization and the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in the south of Africa. Against this background, consultations were conducted on the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly special session on Namibia. Likewise, an extensive exchange of views took place on the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Also discussed were preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned meetings: The ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

A high level of Yugoslav-Nigerian agreement on the discussed questions was noted.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE AMBASSADOR ON INFORMATION TOUR

PA0104O0Y Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 31 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, 31 Mar (AFP)--Mari Amorine, Sao Tome and Principe roving [itinerante] ambassador, delivered on Friday morning to Cameroon Prime Minister Paul Biya a message from President da Costa to President Ahmadou Ahidjo. The message referred to the attempted mercenary attack against Sao Tome and Principe.

Replying to journalists, Mario Amorine said that the invasion has not taken place and that she does not expect it to take place. She also said that is very difficult to identify planes and ships carrying foreign personnel, but that her country will be alert.

The Sao Tome envoy noted that is quite normal for neighboring countries to be the first to be "clearly" informed of the situation in a country. This is specially true, she said, when "we expect their solidarity, fraternalism and friendly cooperation."

The ambassador, who has already visited Congo and Gabon, will fly to Equatorial Guinea and later to Nigeria where she will conclude her information mission.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT SENGHOR SWORN IN FOR NEW 5-YEAR TERM

PA032255Y Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Dakar, 3 Apr (AFP)--Leopold Sedar Senghor was sworn in Monday before the Senegalese Supreme Court for a new 5-year term as president of the republic. This term is the first under the three-party system created in 1976.

ARMY PARADES NEW MILITARY STRENGTH ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA042221Y Paris AFP in French 1517 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 4 Apr (AFP)--The strengthening of the Senegalese Army, implemented over several years, was evident Tuesday during the annual independence day parade on 4 April.

The strengthening has involved material and equipment and the progressive increase in the size of the army from the 6,000 troops and police existing prior to the program.

The modernization was more noticeable in Tuesday's parade in the light reconnaissance and support vehicles, light artillery, [word indistinct] material and aerial transports. Three "Puma" helicopters as well as "C-47" transports and "Fouga" trainers passed in review.

Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor, accompanied by his wife and all the country's high-ranking personalities, reviewed the 2-hour civilian and military parade which was preceded by an award ceremony.

UPPER VOLTA

UNDD NOMINATES ITS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA012140Y Paris AFP in French 1541 GMT 30 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Mar (AFP)--The National Union for the Defense of Democracy (UNDD) will nominate Mr Macaire Ouedraogo, former general director of the National Development Bank, for president during the 14 May election.

This decision was made on Thursday morning in Koudougou (100 km west of Ouagadougou) by the party's Political Bureau. Mr Macaire Ouedraogo is thus the fourth candidate in the presidential race in Upper Volta along with the incumbent chief of state Gen Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana who will run without any political label but with the support of many political groups (the African Democratic Rally, the African Regroupment Party, the Group for Popular Action, the IPRA [not further identified], the National Regroupment Party, and others), Prof Joseph Kizerbo, candidate of the Voltan Progressive Union Party, Mr Joseph Ouedraogo, former National Assembly president and candidate for the Opposition Front [Front du Refus] of the African Democratic Rally.

In its communique, the UNDD Political Bureau calls on the "parties that are still true parties to struggle for the honor and protection of the independence of Upper Volta."

ANGOLA

OFFENSIVE INVOLVING SOVIETS, CUBANS, EAST GERMANS REPORTED

UNITA Forces 'Scattered'

PA041405Y Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Johannesburg, April 4 (AFP)--Soviet advisors, alongside Cubans and East Germans, are taking part in a major Angolan Government offensive against pro-Western UNITA rebels in southern Angola, the daily newspaper THE STAR said here today.

Citing "usually reliable sources" from Windhoek [South-West Africa], THE STAR said the operation was the biggest launched by the Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA), which won the civil war in 1975/76, to try to regain control of the Cuando-Cubango Province where UNITA guerrillas control large areas.

The operation started with an attack on the stronghold of the National Union for Total Angolan Independence (UNITA) at Serpo Pinto in the province, 250 kms (156 miles) north of the Namibian (South-West Africa) frontier. THE STAR said this offensive had succeeded in "scattering the UNITA forces but not destroying them."

Meanwhile sources said that a fresh wave of refugees had started to arrive in northern Namibia, fleeing the fighting. Some 700 refugees have already crossed the frontier and been taken in charge by South African forces in northeastern Kavango.

Since the Angolan civil war broke out, 15,000 Angolan refugees have crossed into northern Namibia and settled.

UNITA, supported by a South African contingent during the civil war, started a guerrilla conflict under the direction of its leader Jonas Savimbi, immediately after hostilities ended. It has created a climate of insecurity in sourthern Angola. Angola has accused South Africa of continuing to support UNITA fighters, a charge repeatedly denied by Pretoria.

UNITA Reports Battle Successes

LD050917Y London TIMES in English 5 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Article by our diplomatic correspondent: "UNITA Claims Successes in War for South Angola"]

[Text] "Steady success" in its military campaign in sourthern Angola against the Marxist regime in Luanda is reported by the guerrilla organization UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). Nearly half of the area of Angola and more than half the population is under UNITA's control, a spokesman claimed yesterday.

In the course of 80 battle engagements during February, 580 enemy soldiers were killed for the loss of 78 of their own men, Mr Jermiah Chitunda, UNITA's information secretary, said in London. UNITA was now resisting one of the biggest offensives ever mounted against them, in Cuando-Cubango Province.

In this offensive, Mr Chitunda said the forces supporting the Luanda regime included 5,000 Cubans.

Mr Chitunda said he was in London to pass on an appeal by UNITA's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, for Western understanding and support.

UNITA believed that it has overcome the critical phase in its survival and could maintain its struggle for years, if necessary. As an instance of its success, he said a full company of MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) soldiers had recently turned themselves over to UNITA.

UNITA recognized that a military solution in Angola was neither possible nor desirable but while it remained favorable to a dialogue the MPLA reality, Mr Chitunda said. [sentence as published]

HAVANA REPORTS NEW COMPOSITION OF CABINET, COMMITTEE

FL041742Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Luanda--The Council of the Revolution has determined the future composition of the Angolan Cabinet, in accordance with the law issued today. The Council of Ministers will be made up of the president of the republic, who will head it, and the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, ministers and secretaries of state. It was learned that the director of intelligence (informacion) and security and deputy minister of defense will also be part of this organ.

The cabinet's permanent committee will be made up of the chief of state, who will head it, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, the defense minister and the director of state intelligence and security.

UK JOURNALIST WRITES ABOUT ANGOLAN GUERRILLAS

LD021744Y London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Norman Kirkham report]

[Text] Cuba has unleashed a reign of terror across northern Angola in a hidden war against right-wing guerrillas.

Civilians have been machinegunned and hundreds of villages bombarded or burned down during an offensive to try to stamp out opposition to the Marxist government.

More than 70,000 civilians are estimated to have died so far at the hands of thousands of Cuban and African troops. Women and young girls have been raped and their homes looted.

I talked to survivors of the holocaust during a two-week trek of 300 miles into the Angolan bush with a platoon of the guerrillas from Dr. Holden Roberto's National Front F.N.L.A. army.

Dawn Attacks

Tanks and armoured cars with helicopter support have attacked sleeping villages at dawn and people have been shot down as they tried to escape. MIG jets are also bombing forests with napalm to try to force out fleeing refugees.

I learned that the attacks are being followed by compulsory evacuation from the insurgent north of thousands of children aged between 10 and 17 who are being flown out for "education" in Havana.

Parents too terrified to try to resist the government orders believe that their children are wanted for cheap labor on Cuban sugar plantations and that they will never see them again.

Villagers told me that those who tried to question the actions of the Cubans and the government troops were liable to be shot. Hundreds of civilians had also been rounded-up and taken to prison.

The Cuban depredations have been spread over the last six months and in several previous purges of the north which have not been publicised because the government of President Neto has kept Western journalists and observers away from the areas of conflict.

I was smuggled across the Zaire border to join the F.N.L.A. guerrillas and was the first British journalist to be allowed to accompany them.

During our arduous journey through deep forest and hill country, I found ragged, barefoot refugees whose children are dying for lack of medical attention. A total of one million are believed to have fled from their homes and are trying to hide in the bush.

Dr. Castro has sent 25,000 Cuban troops to help President Neto fight the F.N.L.A. and the separate army of the U.N.I.T.A. independence movement which controls wide areas in the south.

Despite its overwhelming superiority in fire power, the Cuban force has suffered heavy losses over the last three years.

Up to 8,000 are believed to have been killed, and several thousand more casualties have been flown for hospital treatment in Russia and Eastern Europe to avoid a hostile public reaction at home.

The Cubans have been following up their northern offensive in the last few days by despatching reinforcements southward to launch a similar campaign against U.N.I.T.A.

MALAWI

ASIAN STORES CLOSED, ASIANS MOVED TO 'CENTERS'

LD031044Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] In an announcement, the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe said today that all trading places owned by Asians outside the cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre and Zomba town must be closed by tomorrow, the 1st April 1978. The announcement said Asians trading or living in rural areas should have moved by today, March 31st to the three (?civic) centers. It said the police, the army and the Malawi Young Pioneers have been instructed to insure that by tomorrow all trading premises owned by Asians in the rural areas remain closed.

The announcement stated that marriage by an Asian to an African lady is no ground for any Asian continuing to own a shop or remaining in the rural areas.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS PROPOSED MEETING WITH U.S., UK ENVOYS

ID041910Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The spokesman for the Executive Council says there is no question of departing from the Salisbury agreement which is already being implemented. The spokesman confirmed this afternoon that a message has been received proposing a meeting in Salisbury towards the end of this week with the British-American emissaries, Mr Graham and Mr Low. He said that a reply has been sent, indicating that the emissaries will be welcome and that the Executive Council will be ready to give consideration to constructive ideas.

Muzorewa Criticizes Proposal

ID041112Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A member of the Executive Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has criticized the proposed round table conference. The bishop said that if the American President thinks that the people of Zimbabwe can be traded for Nigerian oil, he is guilty of a great betrayal of democracy. He described as monstrous any suggestion that the so-called frontline states should be included in any new talks. He added: One has to bear in mind their known bias, prejudices and preconceived ideas.

Deputy Minister Criticizes U.S.

ID041114Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Holland, has accused the United States of exploitation in Africa. He warned Nigeria that it will be dropped like a hot potato when its usefulness expired. The deputy minister said America has left its African friends in the lurch, reneged on its agreements and opened the door to Cuban and communist expansionism. He cites Angola, Zaire and the Horn of Africa as examples of America's inconstant attitudes. Mr Holland said most foreigners who live outside the continent have only one interest in Africa; that is, to plunder its resources and make a favorable trade so as to keep their own high standard of living at its present level.

SALISBURY REPORTS RECENT TERRORIST ACTIONS

ID041112Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Text] A combined operations headquarters communique reports that security forces have killed five terrorists. From April 1st terrorists, as a result of the continuing campaign of violence against the population, have murdered 11 black civilians in the operational areas. Among those murdered were the wife of a man recently axed to death and three black women, passengers of a vehicle traveling between Sinoia and Hartley. The three women were forced out of their vehicle by the terrorist gang who, after tying their hands behind their backs, shot them. One of the women was an official of an organization supporting an external terrorist leader.

In another incident, three members of the same family were murdered. In other terrorist incidents, six black women were killed in cross-fire, four long-distance transport buses have been robbed, a white-owned farm compound was burned and 10 head of cattle shot by the terrorist gangs responsible. In further incidents of banditry, terrorists have also robbed seven stores in the tribal trust lands and assaulted black civilians for no apparent reason.

SOUTH AFRICA

NAVY CHIEF ON FRENCH REFUSAL TO SUPPLY SHIPS

LD040624Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] "The chief of the South African Navy, Vice Admiral Walters, says France's breach of contract in not supplying certain warships to South Africa has relieved the country of its burden to defend the Cape Sea routes. Opening a naval exhibition in Johannesburg, he said that in future the Western powers would have to look after their own interests in insuring a safe passage for their strategic materials along this international sea route." Admiral Walters said the French decision has amounted to a considerable saving for South Africa, since this meant that the navy could now concentrate on its primary task--that of protecting the coastline.

JOHANNESBURG QUESTIONS CARTER'S 'COURTING' NIGERIA

LD031244Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Carter's weekend visit to Nigeria shows both his cynicism towards Africa at this crucial stage in its history and the economic and political expedience which motivates him. Nigeria has become the first African state ever visited by an American President simply because it is the richest country on the continent. Rich because of the 10,000 million rand of oil it sells each year, oil which the United States needs a share of desperately--and Nigeria is its largest foreign supplier after Saudi Arabia.

So President Carter has gone to Nigeria, a country where, through the years, gross violation of human rights has been the order of the day and a means for maintaining repressive power. Since its independence, Nigeria has witnessed the assassination of three of its leaders, one coup after another, continuous religious and ethnic strife and the brutal 30-month Biafran war, a country without freedom of speech and of public death by firing squad without trial. This is the regime Mr Carter is courting, and men of good sense and justice watch with incredulity.

So we are faced with the remarkable spectacle of the President of the United States, assumed to be the leader of the free world, being led in a critical area of his foreign policy by the totalitarian ruler of an underdeveloped (?emerging) state, of the Carter administration colluding with him and the leaders of the Soviet-backed terrorist Patriotic Front, to bring "justice and freedom" to southern Africa.

This grim [word indistinct] is happening at a time when the forces of moderation and extremism are most delicately balanced. In Rhodesia and in South-West Africa further delay in moving toward independence is (?breeding) tension and the prospect each day of new violence. The uncertainty and obstructionism which has characterized the negotiations with the Western powers cannot be tolerated much longer.

The prime minister, Mr Vorster, said on Friday evening that it was becoming increasingly difficult to balance the demands of the outside world with the interests of South Africa. But in coming to its (?fateful) decision there was one factor the South African Government need no longer take into account--and that is moral pressure from Washington. His right to talk in terms of morality, and to exert such pressure, has now in Lagos been finally forfeited by President Carter.

ROELOF BOTHA VIEWS CARTER REMARKS ON S-W AFRICA

LD050456Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has expressed surprise at remarks attributed to President Carter during the U.S. leader's visit to Nigeria.

Mr Carter was reported to have called on South Africa not to reject the Western plan for South-West Africa and not to stage unilateral elections in the territory.

"Mr Botha said in Cape Town that President Carter of all people should know that South Africa did not take decisions on its own about South-West Africa, but based its actions on the wishes of the people of the territory." He also said that South Africa is agreeable to peaceful elections involving all the parties.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS

TA040830Y Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 4 Apr 78 TA

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, April 4 (AFP)--South African police opened fire on a crowd of 1,500 black protestors yesterday wounding six of them, it was learned here today. The Africans were protesting at rent increases imposed at Middelburg 200 kms (125 miles) east of here.

Middelburg officials were trying to explain why the rents had been increased, from April 1, when the crowd started to stone their vehicles, bringing police intervention, a spokesman for the authorities said. He added that police fired 21 shots at the crows after teargas had failed to disperse demonstrators. Four adults and two young blacks were taken to hospital.

ZAMBIA

COPPER EXPORTS SUSPENDED DUE TO TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

LD010514Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] Zambia is to suspend exports of copper following mounting problems in transporting copper to the coast and a decision to cut production by 15 percent. Announcing this at a press conference, managing director for Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Ltd, MEMACO, Mr Laurence (Mutalacha), also revealed that Zambia would declare force majeure on copper contracts which would take effect as from May quotas until further notice.

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